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Director, FBI (65458981) DATE: 8/1	-3/54
OM: SAC, New York (105-3244)	
BJECT: VLADIMIR JACOB STEPANKOWSKY, was: "Step" IS - R	je de l
Enclosed herewith are 7 copies of the repor SA ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE, dated 8/13/54, at NY.	t of
The subject appeared at INS, NYC on 5/25/54 gave a sworn statement concerning his background and	and activities.
the subject. was the Attorney representation was the Attorney representation.	senting b6 b70
A review of the record of the sworn statement that no pertinent new information was developed during questioning of the subject. A copy of the subject's statement was obtained from INS and is being retained exhibit in the subject's case file.	g the sworn
On 7/19/54, the subject appeared at the NYO advised that he was disturbed because his friend, claimed that he and his wife had been arrest the FBI on 7/114/54 on suspicion of espionage on the pathe Soviet Union. The subject indicated that because been under investigation, he wanted to tell about alleged arrest and his association with	sted by
It is noted that represented the swhen the subject appeared at INS, NYC and is also one partners in a real estate and insurance firm, Orman ar Michelson, where the subject is presently employed.	of the
It was determined that in actualit approached by Bureau Agents on 7/14/54 in connection we Potential Security Informant Program.	y was with the
On 7/21/54, the subject was re-contacted for additional information he might have concerning The subject said he was unable to give any reason would have for fabricating a story about his arrest but his opinion, had some definite plan in mind.	ut in
Encs. (7) RECORDED SE 25 CONTRACTAL	41

Letter to Director NY 105-3244

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According to the subject, ______ is a heavy drinker and is usually drinking throughout the day, both in his office and in bars.

The foregoing has not been included in attached report since it is not believed that it is pertinent to instant investigation.

It is further noted that the subject acted as an informant for T-1 mentioned in attached report, from December, 1946 through February, 1947, and was paid about \$60 per week during this period. It is further to be noted that the subject was also furnishing information to G-2, US Army at that time according to information previously reported.



DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 01-11-2012

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK	
NEW YORK Date when 8/13/54 6/11; 7/1,6,7,12, ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE jtt	3
TITLE CHANGED CHARACTER OF CASE	
VLADIMIR JACOB STEPANKOWSKY, was: INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
Referral/Consul	_t-
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	
Subject assisted T-1, of known reliability, from December, 1946 through February, 1947 by obtaining information on Slavic organizations and individuals active in Slavic groups. Subject, in a personal history surmary, dated 10/15/46, indicates he was critical of Russian regime and in the 1930's was unsuccessfully approached by an unknown Soviet Agent who attempted to enlist his services.	_
DETAILS: The title of this report is being marked "changed" to include the subject's true full name, VIADIMIR JACOB STEPANKOWSKY, as contained in Immigration and Naturalization Service records, New York City and the alias, "STEP", by which name the subject was known to T-1, of known reliability.	n
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APPROVED AND SPECIAL AGENT DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES IN CHARGE	
NOW RECURDED - 1	.ပိ
7 - Bureau (65-58981)(PM) 3 - New York (105-3244)	

Mr. HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN, 514 West 114th Street,
New York City, advised on July 6, 1954 that he was formerly
connected with the American Jewish Committee, New York City and
around 1935 had some contact with the subject when the subject's
services were used by the Committee. According to SCHNEIDERMAN,
JAMES H, BECKER, Chicago, Illinois, sent him a letter around
1935 stating that he had been called upon by STEPANKOWSKY who
claimed that a Russian Orthodox priest in Chicago by the name
of BERCHOVSKY possessed information on the "Protocols of the
Elders of Zion." SCHNEIDERMAN characterized the "Zion Protocols"
as a book published in Russia around 1903 alleged to be the
minutes of a secret meeting of the Elders during which plans
for world conquest were made.

The American Jewish Committee was interested in establishing that the "Zion Protocols" were a forgery and the Committee was about to publish a book by HERMAN BERNSTEIN refuting the "Protocols." The subject was utilized as an interpreter when SCHNEIDERMAN and BERNSTEIN contacted the Russian priest, BERCHOVSKY, at which time some corroborative material was obtained. The subject persuaded the American Jewish Committee to use him in obtaining further information at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. SCHNEIDERMAN said that the subject was given expense money for the research work at the Library of Congress and he prepared a story written in a jocular vein which proved to be worthless to the Committee. SCHNEIDERMAN at this point was not confident of the subject's good faith and their association was terminated.

SCHNEIDERMAN stated he possibly was in contact with the subject about a dozen times in 1935 after the subject returned from Chicago to assist the American Jewish Committee. He said the subject remained in New York and to his knowledge had no employment at that time. The only money paid to the subject was for expenses in connection with the research work he had done in Washington, D.C. SCHNEIDERMAN indicated that he knows nothing concerning the subject's political beliefs or his associations during the period he was assisting the American Jewish Committee.

T-1, of known reliability, was interviewed on July 7, 1954 and July 12, 1954 and he stated that he first became acquainted with the subject, who he knew as "STEP", around 1946 and has had occasional contact with him since that time. According to T-1, the subject is a very likeable person in many respects and is a canny and resourceful individual. T-1 said the subject is philosophically middle of the road but inclined to be critical of "rightists."

T-l said that the subject's past in Europe suggests that he was sedulously concerned with political maneuvering to obtain Ukrainian independence and the subject apparently played a fairly important role at one time. He believes that abroad the subject was opportunistic in his dealings with various countries in order to obtain his nationalistic goal for the Ukraine.

Around 1947, T-1 observed the subject on one occasion entering the offices of the Anti Defamation League and on one other occasion inside the office of the Anti Defamation League, which indicated to him that STEPANKOWSKY had some sort of an assignment with the Anti Defamation League.

T-1 stated that information had come to his attention that the subject was at one time cooperating with the American Jewish Committee in obtaining information on Slavic organizations and individuals active in these groups.

T-1 has no reason to believe that the subject was ever involved in espionage or intelligence activities on behalf of Russia. T-1 indicated that although he believes STEPANKOWSKY would sell information to almost anyone, he does not think the subject would supply information to the Soviets.

resume
The following personal history/of the subject was obtained from T-1:

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"New York, Oct. 15, 1946.

"MY STORY (in brief).

"1885-1903

"Born in 1885, in Podolia, in the Ukraine, I received my education in the 'classical gymnasim' in Izmail on the Danube (in Bessarabia) and in Nemirov (in Podolia), and then studied mathematics and, later, law at the University of Kiev.

"1903-1908

"While still a student I became identified with the activist wing of the UKRANIAN NATIONAL REVIVAL and, in 1903, joined the 'RUP' (the REVOLUTIONARY UKRAINIAN PARTY) founded three years earlier. This party was the original nucleus from which the whole Ukrainian National Movement of the present day has grown and developed. By 1905 I was a member of the Central Committee of that clandestine body which vigorously fought for the freedom of the Ukraine. I personally organized many of its secret activities, including a chain of underground printing presses; and, on various occasions I crossed the border into Austria where the RUP printed its revolutionary tracts and newspapers which then were smuggled back into Russia.

"The work of this group was carried both in the field of underground organization, and in the domain of ideology. The mounting wave of revolutionary movement in Czarist Russia was acquiring a Marxian outlook whereas we Ukrianians, - while we accepted certain aspects of the Marxian doctrines, - resisted its fundamentals. We have been stressing the feeling of Nationality with which we were strongly imbued. This caused a deep cleavage between ourselves and the Muscovite revolutionaries, who denied the principle of nationality and were heading for pure communism which, we suspected, was but a new form of Muscovite imperialism.

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"After an arrest which promised to banish me for life to Siberia I escaped in 1907 and fleeing the Ukraine, settled for a time in Geneva, Switzerland. Then, in 1908, I went to Paris and later in the same year moved to London, England.

"1908**-**1914

"London had become my headquarters for the next 6 or 7 years (up to the outbreak of World War 1). Up to the then the Ukrainian Movement completely escaped notice of the wide world. So I conceived a plan of building it up into an international problem with which governments of the world would have to occupy themselves. I was a pioneer in this field, and so the beginnings were often disheartening. However, I won over to my viewpoint a Ukrainian journalist in Vienna and anther Ukrainian emigre who then resided in Paris. Together, we began to work trying to interest foreign governments in the cause of the liberation of the Ukraine. The empire of Austria-Hungary, which was directly menaced by Russia was the first to respond. When certain articles of mine appeared in the London press, the Austrian Embassy in London approached me through an intermediary. In the course of time this led to a very close contact between me and the Austrian diplomats. I was invited to come to Vienna, and then met Archduke Francis Ferdinand who expected soon to become Emperor of Austria.

"However, I realized that Austria was too weak to stand against Czarist Russia, alone. I threfore tried to interest the Germans in the Ukraine cause. I sought a contact with them and finally met and became very friendly with a secretary of the German Embassy in London, Dr. Carl Won Scubert. Eng., Ger.

"The Germans were receptive in as far as the Polish angle of the Ukrainian question was concerned. Although Poland was still divided between Germany, Austria and Russia, the Germans already feared the Poles and were interested in weakening them. In some contiguous parts, where the Ukrainians and Poles lived side by side, there was a great deal of friction between the two peoples. Thus the Germans felt that, by supporting the Ukrainians they would get rid of the Polish menare. As for the anti-Muscouvite angle, which was the only one that interested me - for, as a liberal progressive Ukrainian I sought friendship with the Poles, who as a nation were just as much oppressed as we were-the Germans proved completely unresponsive. Von Scubert

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"ridiculed my idea that war between Germany and Russia was imminent. When one day, somewhat exasperated, I told him that 'before two years elapse you'll have war with Russia', he burst out in an almost insolent laughter. He said relations between the two nations were traditionally friendly, and they had never been friendlier than then, in 1912, when our conversation took place and when, besides, I had published a pamphlet making the same statement predicting the outbreak of the war in 1914.

"However, Schubert who, as said, became personally friendly with me, suggested my visiting various prominent Germans who were regarded as authorities on Russia, and he gave me introductions to them. I had thus made several trips to Berlin meeting those Germans and talking to them. Among them was Prof. Hoetzch who was regarded as the greatest German authority on Russia and whom I found pretty dumb.

"Nevertheless, I was becoming well known in certain important German circles as a man with rather goofy ideas which, however, puzzled them somewhat.

"I also had around me, in London, a certain number of Englishman who gradually came to see eye to eye with me on that Ukrainian problem.

"During all this time I maintained close underground contact with my countrymen in Kiev, many of whom came, abroad to visit me. For my living, I worked on various Ukrainian and Russian newspapers (including the largest Russian daily of the time, the 'Russkoye Slovo' of Moscow), - as their London correspondent:

"1914-1917

"On the eve of the outbreak of the war, Aug. 1st, 1914, I left London and, with many difficulties, penetrated into Austria which then held the Ukrainian province of Galicia. However, the Czar's troops made quick advances, so a few days after my arrival in Lwow, I had to beat it so as not to be caught by the Russians. I came to Vienna, and then went on a mission to Rumania where Count Czernin was the Ambassador of Austria. The Austrian Foreign Minister Berchtold introduced me to Czernin, but - as I have been forseeing all along - Austria, already in that early stage of the war, was becoming completely

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"prostrate. I was introduced to Queen Marie of Rumanian and presented her with a memorandum on Ukrainian Question, but most important of all - I met there in Bucarest a German, Mr. Ludwick *Roselius, who was active on behalf of the Schwere Industrie, I became very Riendly with Roselius. On leaving Bucarest I returned for a time to Viewnna and then, with some difficulty, I succeeded in crossing over into Switzerland. Here, in Switzerland, in the City of Lausanne, I founded a 'Ukrainian Bureaut intending to raise the question of multi-nationality of Russia before the eyes of the entire world. The First World War, it will be remembered, was fought for freedom of nationalities, whereby chiefly the Austrian nationalities were in the Allied diplomats' minds. Thus England, while it oppressed the Irish, the Egyptians and the Hindus, fought for Czechs, Slovaks, and Poles; and Czarist Russia which was composed of dozens of nationalities, oppressed them all, paraded as 'one Russian people! valiantly fighting for the liberation of nationalities abroad.

"It so happened that Von Schubert was appointed to the German Legation in Berne, Switzerland, as Councillor. When he saw me, he was really delighted, for here was my prediction fulfilled: the war was on within the 2 year period I had set for it, and Germany which he thought was on friendliest terms with Russia was actually at war with the latter. From this time on I had an unlimited confidence of the Germans. Thanks to Schubert and to the Schwere Industrie I was given a very generous financial support which enabled me to develope my activities in full. One by one I brought to Lausanne representatives of most of the nationalities within Russia: Finns, Poles, Lithuanians, Jews, Georgians, Latvians, Esthonians, etc. They all came to regard my Bureau as their center, and some of them actually had their desks in it. The Independent Lithuainians was hatched and evolved within the walls of my office.

"In 1916 we organized a most resounding 'First Congress of Nationalities' in Lausanne, which produced a very deep impression upon the contemporary world at war. While all the Austrian nationalities were represented such as Czechs, Slovaks, Croations, etc., for whom the world was supposed to be fighting there were also there the representatives of Hindus, the Irish, the Egyptians, the Catalns, the Basques and all the Nationalities of Russia. The representative of the Poles (Prof Lednicki) publicly embraced the delegate of Lithuania, the two supposedly unreconcilable nations -- The Congress was opened by a French general and was presided over by a Belgian, Professor Otlet.

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"The English at first were scandalized, then they realized that there was nothing new in the Irish, Egyptian or Hindu grievances, which were old and well known, whereas the forceful bringing up of the Russian multi-national set-up was a revelation to the world and was, therefore, a great contribution. Thus, unofficially, they came to congratualte me warmly on our achievement.

"The Russians, on the other hand, were genuinely alarmed. Their agent Swatkowsky came to me offering half-a-million rubles if I organized a second Congress, with stress laid on the out-of-Russia nationalities, and the multi-racial character of Czarist Russia played down.

Russia

**Russia*

"The Congress had influenced Lenin's thinking, who still persisted, in his lectures in Geneva, in preaching 'one individible Russia', disregarding her multi-racial composition. When later he returned to Russia (in 1917, after the revolution) he introduced the idea of the transformation of Russia into a Union of Soviet Nations.

"In talking of Lenin, - the Germans by that time consulted me in every point, including that sending of Lenin into Russia, upon which Ludendorf insisted. However, I made the Germans understand, in unequivocal terms-then and on other occasions-that I was not working for them, but for the Ukraine of which I was a loyal son. They accepted my position, agreeing that because there was a momentary parallelism between the interests of the Ukraine's freedom, and their own, German, interests-there could be a cooperation between us, up to a certain point.

"We, Ukraimans, had certainly profitted from this cooperation, for Czarist Russia's might was shattered by German blows, and our own viewpoint had become better known to the world at large; while the Germans, owing to us, were able to gain considerable moral prestige-of fighters for something better than just their crude imperialism.

"Towards the end of the War Kaiser offered me a high German decoration, with a permanent pension for life attached to it, which I bluntly rejected, informing him that, as he ought to have gathered, I was not working for Germany, but for the Ukraine. There were other Germans, and I speak here in particular of Baror Yon Romberg, the former German Minister in Berne, Switzerland later in charge of the Eastern European Division of the German Foreign Office at Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin,

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"who-when some Ukrainian enemies of mine approached him and tried to smear me by telling him that I was anti-German in my heart, replied to them that he took off his hat to me, because he knew that I was a loyal to my own native land.

"1917-1922

"In 1917, after sending off Dmytre Manouilsky (now Foreign Minister of the Soviet Ukraine, who was then employed by me in my Lausanne Bureau), I myself departed in the direction of the Ukraine, with a very important mission. The Ukraine was to declare herself independent, or she was to face an invasion by the German Army. I travelled through Germany and Sweden, and was arrested on the Finnish border, at Torneo-Haparanda. I was brought to the Russian General Staff in Petrograd (now Leningrad) and was closely questioned for over a week, by a group of high Russian generals under the presidency of Gen Romanowsky (then Chief of Staff) and Gen Potapoff (the Chief of the Counter-Intelligence). Although I did not disclose the nature of my mission, my views were well known, and so Potapoff then told me that 'yes, of course, the Ukraine could become independent in the circumstances in which Russia was just then debating herself ..! But, if she did declare her independence, then the rest of Russia would immediately place itself under the Ukraine's authority. 'You couldn't refuse so big an empire wishing to submit itself to your rule.

"However, I was placed in the Petrograd jail known as 'Kresty' and was charged with High Treason. Leon Trotsky was my next-cell neighbor and we daily played chess to beguile the time. Most of the first Bolsheviks were there in the 'Kresty', with the exception of Lenin who managed to hide in Petrograd and in Finland. The other outstanding group of inmates consisted of Czarist Ministers, generals and other dignituries of all sorts.

"From 'Kresty! I managed to communicate with my Ukrainian friends, and also by playing adroitly on secret emmity to Kerensky regime, with which my military prosecutors were imbued to the core, I managed to have myself expelled from Russia, instead of being shot as a traitor. Thus, while the Bolsheviks were already fighting in the streets, I was taken under guard to Archangel, by rail. Thee I found myself under a semi-British regime. I was sent away on board the SS Dvinsk, still as a prisoner. We made a very rough 20 day trip, over the Polar Circle to avoid the German submarings and, when we touched the Newcastle-onTyne, I persuaded the British

"Military Control of the Post to take me off the boat. The British were first very reluctant to do so. The war was on and I didn't even possess a slip of paper which could establish my identify. However, my knowledge of English, plus the fact that I formerly lived in England, came to my assistance.

"I was allowed to proceed to London on condition that I report immediately to Mr. Holden Porter of the Home Office. When Holden Porter heard my full story, he became so interested that not only did he give me an autograph letter on Home Office stationery, to serve as a sort of temporary passport, but he asked me besides whether I would consent to talk to someone from the Foreign Office. I was in fact the first Englishspeaking arrival from Russia who could tell the Englishmen about what was going on in Russia. Besides, my Ukrainian Problem was now something to think about; it was now a reality, and there was already a Ukraine which had declared its independence from the Bolshevik Russia. Instantly, I became the most soughtafter person in London. Messengers on motorcycles 'On His Majesty's Service came one after another to my hotel asking me to please say if I could see so and so, or so and so . I have thus had very long conversations with practically everybody in the Foreign Service, including the Foreign Secretary himself, Mr. Balfour, and also with all the chiefs at the General Staff, including Gen. Robertson, who was at the head of it. They all wanted to know about the Ukraine, about Russia, about the Bolsheviks and the Revolution. Their state of knowledge about all these things was, I found, in a pretty deplorable state.

"Finally a plan was worked out whereby I would be sent into the Ukraine immediately. England was to recognize the Ukraine's independence and to give a large loan to the Ukrainian Gowrnment. However, when the question came of how to land me in the Ukraine, technical difficulties arose. They thought of sending me in a warship to the Near East, from where I would seek access to the Ukraine by traveling on camels, in the direction of the Caucasus. The drawback of the plan consisted in the fact that the trip would be exceedingly long while the events were developing very fast. The Germans were taking advantage of the situation and were already on the point of signing a separate treaty of peace with the Ukraine, at Brest-Litovsk.

"I therefore suggested to the British that they put me back in Switzerland and, from Switzerland, I would find my way of penetrating into the Ukraine, via Germany. They agreed to it and in the end, and while the Germans were somewhat suspicious and searched me very throughly on the border, I still managed to reach the Ukraine.

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"When I came to Kiev (March, 1918), the Germans were already there, chasing the rest of the Bolsheviks from the eastern outskirts of the Ukraine. They were there as supposed friends of the Ukrainians, but their actions were marked by proverbial clumsiness. They drove away the democratically-elected Ukrainian government with which they had just signed the Brest-Litovsk treaty (which, by the way, had 'invited' them,' to come to the Ukraine), and they had placed Skogropadsky/in the place of the original government. All these events were taking place before my eyes, and there was no means of persuading Gen. Eichorn and Gen. Groener to try and act in a more reasonable manner.

"I marked my time and waited till Skorapadsky would establish himself more or less firmly. Then I approached him and hinted to him that, if he tried to act not as a puppet of the Germans, but as, say, a semi-independent ruler, he would have the support and recognition of the British. I told him that Germans would lose the war. However, Skorapadsky was afraid, and so-after a four-months stay in the Ukraine realizing that the situation there was temporarily becoming hopeless - I returned to Switzerland, via Berlin. While in Berlin, I told some of my German friends that they were making a mess of things, and that England would recognize the Ukrainian independence if they didn't interfere. Germans (especially Herr Nadolny of the Foreign Office, who was then attached to the Reichskanzler) heartily agreed with me, and blamed the mess on the military, enjoining me at the same time to do all I could to win over England to the recognition of the Ukrain's independence.

of the Swiss Army. Finally, the Ukraine was allowed to open a legation in Berne, as a nation possessing a de facto independence. Things, however, went from bad to worse in the Ukraine with the Bolshevik Army steadily gaining ground while the British (and the French) let themselves be swayed by counter-revolutionary generals Denikin and Wrangle, who - by their cruelty to the population - had done more to further the cause of the Bolsheviks than anything else has.

"Presently Skorapadsky escaped to Switzerland, and I whitewashed him in the eyes of the British and the French, who agreed to meet him, now dimly beginning to realize that while Denikin and Wrangle campaigns were built on quick-sands, the Ukrainian national movement alone supplied a firm foundation upon which an anti-Bolshevik action could be built.

"With the consent of the British (I had to go to London to obtain that consent), the Germans granted a large subsidy to Skorapadsky who now went to Berlin establishing his headquarters there. This was the beginning of the building up for the future.

"1923-1927

"Although Germany was now a Republic, and my friend Von Schubert occupied the post of the 'Staatssecretaer' which was the highest permanent post in the Wilhelmstrasse), the rightest elements were plotting everywhere to overthrow the democracy which the German people undoubtedly enjoyed and cared At this time, having used up all the funds I had at my disposal for the purpose for which they were given me, I found myself destitute, with a family to support. I first mortgaged and then lost the house I owned in Lausanne (where my wife hails from). Then engaging in business pursuits, I traveled extensively trying to make a living. I spent some time in Constantinople and in Turkey in general, buying scrap iron for a Genoa firm but, in the main, I went into the promoting of patents of invention. In those years I chiefly moved betw. Italy and Germany, where I found many worthwhile inventions. I usually stopped in Munich, for a week or two, where I had temporarily catablished my family with some wriends who had offered us various facilities.

"My reputation as a well informed man stood rather high at that time, and so people tried to speak to me wherever I went, discussing matters of international politics, intrigue and world trends. It was thus that I came in touch with the small Munich group of Nazis who wouldn't let me stop in their city without trying to debate with me every point that then agitated the people. I wound up by knowing them all intimately, including Ludendorff. The only exception was Hitler whom I could have met any time, but wasn't anxious to do so after what I heard about him from his friends.

"In Munich also I met Mons. Pacelli, the present Pope, who was then the Apostolic Nunzio to Bavaria. I was not in sympathy with the movement, and told them so openly, but they clung to me because I was able to tell them favorable things about Mussolini's Italy which I visited constantly and admired to a degree. When a week or so later I would be in Berlin, I would tell my friend Von Scubert - who was a Liberal - about the Munich group which he tended to underestimate and which I seriously warned him about. As time went on, I saw that the advent of the Nazis was a foregone conclusion, - with all the consequences that this would produce. I moved my family to Italy and began to think of leaving Europe for good. thirsty for new horizons. Europe, to me, was headed for a long period of turmoil without clear issue. The past, not yet dead, was gripping her, while formidable new vistas were opening up from the East.

11927-1947

"I long yearned to see America and was near going to the USA on several previous occasions. However, throughout the preceding years I was too deeply involved in Europe and really could not afford to absent myself for a long period of time. However, in 1927, I came on a 6 months visit to this country and Canada, and then decided that I will try to move here for good. It took me another two years before I could make enough money to leave my family in security and to have a worthwhile proposition with which to start over here. Finally everything was ship-shape. I had an excellent patent under option, and a round sum in cash to support me. I came here in Sept. 1929. The RCA became immediately interested in the patent I had brought with me, and it seemed as if I might come to a business deal with them. However, soon the Wall Street crash came and a depression set in. Everything was delayed, while I kept on trying - and spending my money. Finally I became broke and things went bad. I was still fresh in this country, and my knowledge of it was sketchy. I made many mistakes, - with the result that years passed, which I regard as having been almost a total loss to me. I say 'almost' for, at least, those years here have helped me gain a pretty good knowledge of this country. Also, in the time I could spare from various occupations designed to bring in a few miserly dollars, I have pushed forward my various studies which have been my hobby all my life.

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"It has long been my idea that, perhaps, America would grow to be the counterpart in this world to the Muscovite ideas which were poisoning the world and against which we, Ukrainians, fought. For not only Communism, but both Fascism and Nazism too have originated in Muscovy. The feeling grew in me that the fight we were waing in the Ukraine where, alone and without outside assistance, we resisted both Fascism and Bolshevism to the last, was fast becoming a fight on a world-wide scale, and that time would come when all synchronizable elements would synchronize their efforts and the world at last would settle to a more happy existence.

"My past was occasionally catching up with me in this country. One day in 1932, Dr. Liebbrandt came as envoy of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg. He had some phoney deals in mind, such as disposal of vast sums of faked money. Then I had letters from close friends of Mussolini urging me to go to the Far East and to put up a big organization over there (naturally, in the pro-Axis sense). They added that all the necessary funds would be placed at my disposal. I spurned all these offers which I knew came from powers destined to suffer an inevitable fiasco.

"In 1933, Alexander Troyanowsky was appointed Soviet Massion in Washington. I knew Troyanowsky from the days of myUkrainian Bureau in Lausanne when, on occasions, I assisted him with funds. I dropped him a line and he invited me to see him. We met a number of times discussing for hours at a stretch various problems connected with Russia. I was open in my criticism of the Russian regime, and privately he admitted some of its weaknesses. Then, one day, I was approached by some Soviet agent whose name I never knew. This man tried to enlist my services, but we quarrelled throughly instead he declaring that he realized how deeply I hated the Soviet regime. The guy was pretty dumb anyway: a narrow-minded 100% Marxist of the old school.

"In the course of my studies I once became puzzled with the true origins of the Protocols of Zion. The literature which dealt with that topic I found shallow and altogether unsatisfactory When I reached certain conclusions of my own as to the origin of that forgery, I approached some prominent Jews I knew in Chicago and they put me in touch with the Amer. Jewish Committee. An assignment resulted which enabled me to go into the study of the Protocols very throughly. The result of my research was somewhat startling, and the late Henry Bernstein, who was considered the greatest living authority on the Protocols had to admit that his theory was entirely wrong,

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"while mine was correct. However, since the Bernstein theory enabled the Jews to win a couple of law suits against Nazis (in Switzerland, and in S. Africa), it was haff-tacitly agreed between us that I hold out with the publication of my stuff for some years to cone.

"The Jews were throughly correct in their dealing with me, and this first contact led to another. I met the late Miles Goldberg of the Anti-Defamation League, Chicago, who pushed my way various semi-literary and research jobs which enabled me to make a few dollars. Thus, in 1939, I was in a position to make a very interesting trip to Europe on the eve of the War, visiting Germany, Austria, Italy and France. On my return I embarked upon a sort of regular collaboration with the Anti-Defemation League in New York, and I worked with tem for several years assisting them in uncovering Pro-Nazi activities in this country. In the course of this work several near-scoops were achieved, in spite of the fact that the ADL could only give me a very modest support.

"I also became acquainted with some of the Government Departments, occasionally assisting them when they needed light thrown upon some of the their problems.

"At the present time I have no regular attachment of any sort, except that occasionally, some of my connections in this country may wish me to help them in aggiven case when that pops up.

"My family are still in Italy (wife and two grown up children), but I am trying to bring them over as soon as we can manage the matter financially."

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mad	e by	IE ONARD	PATTE	rson,	as	set	out	above	9 .			

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The subject claimed that he has never belonged to any Communist organizations or attended any Communist Party meetings. He denied ever being in the office of JACOB GOLOS or the "Nova Mir" at the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, United States of America, 50 East 13th Street, New York City. He also denied attending any organizational meetings with MICHAEL TKACH, Editor of the "Ukrainian Daily News." The subject said he always visited with TKACH at the offices of the "Ukrainian Daily News" or occasionally had lunch with TKACH but he stated he never represented the "Ukrainian Daily News" or assisted TKACH with the publication in any manner.

The subject claimed to have no recollection of ever meeting an individual named BORIS SKLAR and denied ever meeting DANIEL KASUSCHIK at the International Workers Order, 80 5th Avenue, New York City. The subject also denied that he had attended a Communist Party conference in the Finnish Hall in New York City in 1933.

According to the subject, he left New York City for Chicago, Illinois approximately 2 or 3 months prior to the opening of the Chicago World's Fair in 1933. There, he was employed at the Ukrainian Pavilion handling fund collections and publicity. He made one trip to New York City from Chicago prior to 1935 when he returned to New York for permanent residence.

The subject stated that he remained in New York City from 1935 to 1939 except for a brief trip to Washington, D.C. in connection with some research work he had undertaken for the American Jewish Committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Agent to File No. And/or Description Date whom where of Information Received Furnished Located
	Subject reported 7/7-12/54 SA ROBERT Instant
	info on Slavic T. FIELDHOUSE report organizations
	b7D

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will interview
Brooklyn, New York, concerning the subject.

Pestiled & Will await completion of investigation abroad prior to considering re-interview with the subject.

Report of SA ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE, 5/28/54 at NY. - 38 REFERENCE:

Bulet, 6/17/54.3 \$

Detroit let to Director, 39 7/15/54.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 01-11-2012

CONFIDENTIAL FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK	9/30/54 9/	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE /13,15,21/54	ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE	bac
VLADIMIR JACOB	STEPAN KOWSI	KY, was	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: EMIL REVYUK interviewed 9/15/54 and stated he does not consider subject a Communist or Communist sympathizer and has no knowledge of subject ever belonging to any groups or organizations. REVYUK has no reason to believe subject furnished information to the Communists or Soviets in the past.

- P -

DETAILS: Mr. EMIL REVYUK, 61-42 78th Street, Middle Village, Queens, New York, was interviewed on September 15, 1954. REVYUK was the editor of "Svoboda" from 1920 to 1945 when he retired. He has been acquainted with the subject since about 1913.

REVYUK first met the subject in London around 1913 and again in the United States in the 1920's when STEPANKOWSKY was involved in patent promotion of Italian and German inventions. In the late 1920's the subject contacted REVYUK, offering to sell his library of rare books which he had in Switzerland. A year or so later, the subject had disposed of his books to another party, but approached REVYUK with a colonization scheme designed to bring Ukranian immigrants to Peru. REVYUK did not consider the idea feasible and refused to cooperate with the subject in carrying out the plan.

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APPROVED AND SPECIAL AGENT FORWARDED: IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	3
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7- Bureau (65-58981) (RM) 3- New York (105-3244) COPY IN FILE		WDENED - 84 EX-203

Beginning around 1935 when the subject returned from Chicago, Illinois, REVYUK and the subject became more closely associated and have been in frequent contact with one another since that time.

REVYUK indicated that their friendship has been social in nature based on mutual intellectual interests. He considers the subject to be an intellectual and to have a great facility for mastering languages. He said the subject speaks Italian, German, French, Russian, Ukranian, and English. REVYUK characterized STEPANKOWSKY as a person with an original viewpoint who does not follow blindly any particular point of view.

According to REVYUK, the subject is the son of a priest and in his early life, lived in a period when that class was well off and led a liesurely existence. With this background, REVYUK stated the subject cultivated very highly the social graces and characteristics of the nobility and that he is able to chat endlessly in conversations with his associates. He is greedy for company and a man "built for comfort" and one who does not like to strain himself.

In the opinion of REVYUK, STEPANKOWSKY has always favored Ukranian independence from Russia, but it was STEPANKOWSKY's belief that it could not be accomplished, and he did not agree with many of the Ukranian nationalists visiting the United States whom STEPANKOWSKY regarded as politicians. He disliked the leaders of the Ukranian nationalist movement in the 1930's primarily because he considered them to be fascist in sympathy.

REVYUK said that STEPANKOWSKY is not a Communist or a Communist sympathizer although he has, on occasion in the past, said something favorable about some good being accomplished in Russia under Communist rule. He has, at times, been critical of the United States and the errors made by its leaders in dealing with world problems. He has been disappointed with the United States for not making a better showing against Russia and Communism and has been critical of the United States Government for lacking proper leadership.

NY 105-3244 In the opinion of REVYUK, the subject has been opposed to Russian expansion and is against war. The subject was strongly pro-ROOSEVELT and he believes in democratic principles and parlimentary procedures. REVYUK does not recall the subject ever expressing a sympathy for the Communist movement in the United States and REVYUK said the subject considered Communism in this country to be a hopeless cause. The allegations of espionage and Communist activity on the part of the subject were discussed with REVYUK and he replied that the allegations are preposterous and that he could not understand how the subject could have led a double life. REVYUK indicated that the subject had, at no time in his presence, made any statements suggesting that he could have played such a role. He said STEPANKOWSKY has never belonged to any clubs or organizations since he disliked to play politics and had no interest in belonging to any groups. According to REVYUK, STEPANKOWSKY would not even attend Ukranian meetings and had to be dragged by his friends in order to get him to listen to a speaker. Political activities were like a circus to STEPANKOWSKY, REVYUK said. Concerning the allegation STEPANKOWSKY was in the

Concerning the allegation STEPANKOWSKY was in the early 1940's furnishing information to JACOB GOLOS or MICHAEL TKACH, REVYUK stated that he knew of nothing of value to the Russians or Communists that STEPANKOWSKY would have access to. REVYUK said he has no knowledge that STEPANKOWSKY did or did not help TKACH or that he ever furnished information of an intelligence value to the Communists or the Soviets.

In the middle 1930's when the subject was arrested in connection with a business failure, REVYUK obtained a lawyer for him. Through the assistance of the lawyer furnished by REVYUK, the subject secured his release.

In connection with the above arrest, REVYUK said he was recently told by NICHOLAS-CEGLINSKY, that at the time the subject was arrested, the subject phoned CEGLINSKY and MICHAEL TRACH for assistance. It is REVYUK's understanding that the subject did not know MICHAEL TRACH,



editor of the Ukranian Daily News, at that time because TKACH then contacted CEGLINSKY and asked who STEPANKOWSKY was.

REVYUK indicated that it was ironic that STEPANKOWSKY would contact MICHAEL TKACH at the Ukranian Daily News, a Communist publication, and also call himself and NICHOLAS CEGLINSKY who had different sympathies. REVYUK believes the Ukranian Daily News also sent a lawyer to help STEPANKOWSKY, but that this lawyer did not actually assist in the subject's defense since the subject's release was obtained through the assistance of the lawyer sent by REVYUK.

REVYUK was unable to explain why the subject would seek the help of the editor of the Ukranian Daily News except that while the subject was in jail, he was desperate and would call on anyone who could possibly help him.

REVYUK said that NICHOLAS CEGLINSKY is a long time friend of the subject and was, in the 1940's, editor of the "Narodna Volya" and at one time prevented this paper from falling into the Communists' hands.

It is to be noted that Immigration	
and Neturalization Consultant. Detroit. Michigan, when	
interviewed in July, 1954, stated he was introduced to the subject in 1933 by one CYGANSKI, a liaison officer between	٠,
the Communist Party and nationality irong around in the	, ,
York City area, who said the subject was an active communist	, ; 170
Party member. He also said that actimembers of the Ukranian Section of the Communist Party, were	r A 👄
close associates of the subject.	

The indices of the New York Office failed to disclose any reference to individuals named CYGANSKE

b6 b7C

"Svoboda", previously mentioned, is a Ukranian daily newspaper published in Jersey City, New Jersey.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MISCELLANEOUS

No effort is being made to interview concerning the subject since EMIL REVYUK advised that recently moved to Caracus, Venezuela to establish permanent residence. A lead was set out in referenced report to interview

LEAD

NEW YORK
At New York, New York

Will await completion of investigation abroad prior to considering reinterview with the subject.

REFERENCE: Report of SA ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE, 8/13/54 at New York.

41

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CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED-57

65-58981 - 43

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1) DATE 01-06-2012

bl per OGA

BY COURIER SERVICE

October 18, 1954

To:

Director

Central Intelligence Agency

2430 E Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From:

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

VLADIMIR STEPANKOWSKY, with aliases

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

See cio letter Ser. 17
Reference is made to your memorandum of September 30, 1954, captioned as above, your reference (S)wherein you requested this Bureau to forward You also requested that this Bureau indicate whether or not our interest in Stepankowsky, (S) There follows a summary of information regarding the subject. Regarding the matter of making known to the Swiss our interest Sea (S)

it is requested that this Bureau not be identified the source of this summary and that our interest in Stepankowsky remain confidential.

Stepankowsky was born on January 13, 1885, at (C) (Chernokozintzi, Ukraine. It was reliably reported that in 1907 and 1908 he worked in Geneva, Switzerland and was a 1907 and 1908, he worked in Geneva, Switzerland, showers a correspondent for a Ukrainian paper published in Kiev. In 1908 he sent to London, where he continued his work walk to Tolson correspondent for that publication. In August 1911, he Boardman returned to Switzerland and founded the Ukrainian Thrommation Nichols Bureau at Lausanne, Switzerland. He operated this Bureau until 1924, and during that time it functioned as a news Harbo

Mohr Parsons Rosen HWS:egp:sb, K

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 12), 24

BY COURIER-SVC.- 112110 Winterrowd CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER DATED 1/3/2012

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SECRET

gathering agency. A branch office was maintained in Stockholm to expedite the receipt of publications from Russia. A news bulletin called "Ukrainia" was also published by this Bureau in addition to the regular news dispatches sent through Swiss telegraphic channels. Stepankowsky entered the United States in 1929 and at present resides in New York City.

An admitted former Soviet espionage agent in the United States, advised that in 1941 or early 1942. Stepankowsky was furnishing information on Ukrainian matters to a Ukrainian newspaperman, who, in turn, furnished the information to Jacob Golos, Soviet espionage agent in the United States who died in November, 1943.

The above informant also advised that Golos had direct contact with Stepankowsky and that the latter was paid a regular salary for his services. Another informant, who has provided both reliable and unreliable information in the past, has advised that a contact of his in Switzerland in 1947 informed him that Stepankowsky in about 1916 had been a member of what was described as the original Bolshevik Propagands Bureau in Switzerland and that the Swiss Secret Police had a dossier on Stepankowsky.

NOTE:

1. i.e.	The confidential sources mentioned above are Stepanko	owsky;
/ C 1 ====================================	Elizabeth Bentley and Gunther Reinhardt. Dissemination	
(5)	Of the above information not interfere	1
	with or jeopardize any current Bureau intelligence	bl per O
(8)	operation or investigation. As a matter of fact, the	
10)	information	8
Name of Street Street	might assist in substantiating certain of the	
(S)	allegations made against the subject.	

. 2 -

CONFINENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 01-11-2012

65-58981

Date:

October 15, 1954

To:

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 Department of the Army

The Pentagon

Washington 25. D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From:

John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

VLADIMIR STEPANKOWSKY, with aliases

W. J. Stepankowsky,

Vladimir J. Stepankiwsky,

Vladimir Stepankovsky, Volodimir Stepankiwsky,

Victor Stepankowski, W. J. Stephankowsky.

V. Stepankoski,

Vladimir Stepankivskij,

Wladimir Stepankowski,

Vladimir Stepanskowsky

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Stepankowsky was born on January 13, 1885, at Chernokozintzi, Ukraine. It was reliably reported that in 1907 and 1908, he worked in Geneva, Switzerland, and was a correspondent for a Ukrainian paper published in Kiev. In 1908 he went to London, where he continued his work as a correspondent for that publication. In August, 1914, he returned to Switzerland and founded the Ukrainian Information retigned to Switzerland. He operated but a news bureau at Lausanne, Switzerland. He operated bureau at lausanne gathering agency. A branch office was maintained in Stockholm to expedite the receipt of publications from Russia. A news bulletin called "Ukrainia" was also published by this Bureau in addition to the regular news dispatches sent through Swiss telegraphic channels. Stepankowsky entered the United States in 1929 and at present resides in New York City.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Elizabeth Bentley, a self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, advised in November, 1945, that in 1941 or early 1942, Stepankowsky was furnishing information on Ukrainian matters to a Ukrainian newspaperman, who, in turn, furnished the information to Jacob Golos, Bentley's espionage superior.

It has been reliably reported that Stepankowsky is a brother-in-law of Alexander Sevriuk, who formerly was believed to have been an advisor to Alfred Rosenberg, high Maxi Party official in pre-war and wartime Germany. An informant, who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past, has advised that it was his understanding that in 1947, the German Secret Service dessier on Sevriuk, which dessier contained references to Stepankowsky, was transmitted intact with numerous other files to the Intelligence Division in the Pentagon in Washington. It was this individual's understanding that these files were stored in the basement of the Pentagon.

regarding the subject, it would be appreciated if you would make available to this Bureau any pertinent information available to you on the subject of this case.

*(Gunther Reinhardt)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

Office Memorandum • United States Government

: Director, FBI (65-58981)

DATE: 11/29/54

SAC, New York (105-3244)

BIECT: VLADIMIR JACOB STEPANKOWSKY, was

Attached hereto are seven copies of the report of SA ROBERT T. FIELD-HOUSE, NY, dated as above.

The interview with the subject on 10/13/54 was conducted primarily in connection with the case captioned "MICHAEL TKACH, was IS-R", Bufile 100-290503, to ascertain the possibility of his obtaining employment with the "Ukrainian Daily News."

The subject expressed no interest in attempting to approach MICHAEL TKACH to seek employment with the "Ukrainian, Daily News" and indicated that he did not feel such an attempt could be successful. He also indicated that when he was contacting TKACH for information which he furnished to G-2, U.S. Army, TKACH did not confide in him to the extent of discussing important matters relating to the "Ukrainian Daily News" but merely talked of general conditions.

This case is being placed in a pending inactive status in the NYO until results of inquiries in Switzerland are received from CIA.

RM

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RTF: EMC

CONFIRENTIAL

ECLASSÍFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FRON: BI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	emc
	MADE	9/24; 10/13;		
NEW YORK	111/29/54	11/24/54	ROBERT T. FIELD	DHOUSE
ITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE	
תמשט מסטאז מדאנדא דג	ANTECNICIES TO C		INTERNAL SECURI	TORK TO
ILADIMIR JACOB STEP	ANAUMONIA, Was		THIEMNAT SECORT	lil - n
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	•	• •	(10)	
		ed $10/13/54$ and de		
agent around 1933 a				
alist groups, which	he declined t	o do. Subject sa	ys he met a man n	amed
n the office of the	e "Ukrainian I		ey were not irle n bers of the Uk ra i	
of the CP, were clo	se associates	of the subject	Subject denied kr	nowing a nerson
amed CYGANSKT, who	according to	l i	ntroduced him to	
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ETAILS: The				~~
		ter. He was quest		
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who tried to enlist			reled and the age	nt realized
now deeply he hated	the Soviet re	egime.		
mho	subject states	d that around 1933	he was annroache	din a res-
taurant in New <u>York</u>				
bassador ALEXANDER				to povice gin
, and a second party of the second		J.5,5,K.		
It i	s to be noted	that the subject	claims to have kn	own TROYANOWSKY
rom the days when	he operated th	ne Ukrainian Infor	mation Bureau in	La u sanne,
witzerland, at whi	ch time TROYAN	NOWSKY was in poli	tical exile and t	to have met
ROYANOWSKY on two	occasions afte	er he was appointe	d Soviet Ambassad	lor to the United
States in 1933.	ACENICY DAR A	the 12 and		
	AGENCY RAB, A	late, Cla, INS		4
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CO.			PAR GOT	

After the agent contacted the subject at the restaurant, they walked to the Hotel Rex where the subject resided. The agent spoke Russian, was stout in build and was in his early 40's, had dark hair and appeared to be Jewish. As STEPANKOWSKY now recalls, the agent spoke in general terms and suggested that if he, STEPANKOWSKY, could penetrate Ukrainian nationalist groups it would be of interest.

The subject then told the agent that there was nothing he would care to do and indicated he was not sympathetic with Marxism. A heated discussion of Marxism followed and the agent finally commented that he believed the subject hated "us", with reference to the Soviets.

STEPANKOWSKY said he is not certain but believes the agent may have tried to contact him on one other occasion.

	en die Geriniaanske in de geveel <u>en die die meter en de gewend in de gel</u> ande in die de
The subject was asked about his as	sociation with N.U.
who were active in the Ukrainian Se	ction of the Communist Party and
close friends of the subject according to	Immigration and b7c
Naturalization consultant in Detroit, Michig	an. The subject said he once met a
man named at the office of the "Ukr	ainian Daily News" but was not a
friend of his and did not known	rife. ************************************
	. 이후 낚근뿐 맛있는 아이트 스스트라이 반별되다.
The Congressional Committee on Un-	American Activities, report on the
American-Slav Congress and associated organi	
April 26, 1950, cited the "Ukrainian Daily Ne	ws" as Communist.
	[선생] 기원 등 전략 회사 회사 기업
WILLIAM O'DELL NOWELL, self-admitt	ed former member of the Communist
Party in Detroit, Michigan from 1929 through	1936, advised SA
	per of the Hamtramck Section of the
Communist Party from 1929 to 1935. In 1935	told NOWELL he was in
trouble with the Immigration and Naturalizat	
to New York.	5 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
	Guille and Trails of the order and on
	Service, New York City advised on
	ng detained on Ellis Island as a
subject of deportation proceedings.	
min I make a strong of the section of one of	0/13/54 denied any association with
an individual named CYGANSKI or ever hearing	of such a name b70
previously mentioned has stated that he was	introduced to the subject by one
CYGANSKI in 1933 and that CYGANSKI was liais	son officer between the Communist Party
and nationality front groups in the New York	area
and nationality from groups in one her tori	현 전表光波론 사용으로 나는 사이 작년 등을 나는 전문이 얼마라면 그 나는 것 같아. 그 그 그는

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT Identity of Source		Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-1	*	Contact with Soviet agent	7/12/54	SA ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE	105-3244-71
LEAD				المبر 3	
NEW YORK	At New York	, New York	419	Ger Su	

Will await completion of investigation abroad to contact Swiss authorities for information on the subject.

REFERENCE Report of SA ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE, New York, 9/30/54-42

Director, PHI (65-62062)

1/18/55

SAC, New York (65-16136)

MEIR LEVIN ESPIONAGE - IS

VIADINIR STEPANKOWSKY, was IS - R

Redulet deted 1/4/55 and attached memorandum from CIA deted 12/20/54.

Concerning subject LEVIN's being in contect with MERNAN REPROTEIN:

The report of SA dated 11/13/53 et NY entitled "MEIR LEVIN; ESPIONAGE - IS" sets out on page 3 that LEVIN had been in contest with one HENWAR BERESTEIN, 101 Central Park Vest, NYC.

TAGE HAGIAND, Building Superintendent at hi Vest 72nd Street, edvised that Mrs. MEGEL residue in Apertment 10E, is about sixty-five years of age; that she is a widew; that one of her daughters is married to HERMAN MERRETEIN, 101 Control Park West, NTC, and that her daughter's husband is alleged to be a millionaire who runs a clothing featory on 35th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues in NTC.

Conserving STEPANKOWSKY's contact with HERMAN

The report of SA dated 3/3/53 at Washington, D.C., entitled "VIADINIR STEPANKOWSKY, was; IS-R" on page 2 sets out that AREOLD D. MARGOLIN, in an interview, stated he was affiliated with the American Jewish Committee

PM

(I - NY 105-3244)

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62FEB 10 1955

M.

NOTE TO TO DED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Letter to Director NX 65-16436

as its Secretary in NXO in 1935. During this time STEPANHOWSKY was considered by this Cormittee to do work on the expose of the book "Zion Protocols" which was alleged by MARGOLIN to be a fraud. MARGOLIN said he did not trust STEPANHOWSKY, but MARGOLIN agreed to see a Bussian priest who had been brought to this Germittee's attention by STEPANHOWSKY. MARGOLIN stood this priest came to HI and talked to him, MARGOLIN, and HERMAN BERNSTEIN, journalist and at one time minister to Alberia, and they recommended this priest to be appeared by the Committee for the expose of "Zion Protocols." MARGOLIN said STEPANKOWSKY pursuaded the Committee to finance a trip for STEPANKOWSKY to came to Mashington, D.C. to do research at the Library of Congress concerning the aforementioned expose.

The eforementioned HERKAN DEFINITEIN in the first instence is partially identified as a clothing memfacturer. In the second instance HERMAN BEHNETEIN is identified with the American Jouist Committee, as a journalist and as a former minister to Albania. It will be noted at the time MEIN LEVIN contected HERMAN BERNETEIN, 101 Control Park West, NYC, LEVIN was employed by the Palestine Economic Corporation in INC, and LEVIN was entire contacting many industrialists in INC at that time.

Companing STEPANKOWSKY being esseciated with ABE SHOENFELD of the American Jowish Committee:

The Pepert of SA ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE dated 5/28/50 et MY entitled "VIADINIR STEPANKONSKY, was; IS - R" sets out a partial transpript of the Suorn Statement made by GUERTHER REINHARDT. On page 5 of this report it is not out that REINHARDT stated in June, 1949 that ABE SECREFEID, Suite 710, Noted Dol Menico, 502 Perk Avenue, NYU, who is the chief of undercover investigations for the American Jowish Committee, Stated to REINHARDT that STEPANKONSKY was at that time and had been for a mamber of years one of his paid undercover operatives.

Concerning one ABE SHOEMPELD and Operation LEV:

ot by entitled "TECHNICAL OPERATIONS OF ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE

Letter to Mreeter in 65-16136

IN THE NEW YORK AREA, ESPIONAGE - IS, closeified "Non Secret" on page 45 mantions one SCHOENFELD as requiring 96. The report of SA HAVERTY dated 7/8/53 entitled and classified as provious report sets cut on page 76 that in an expense about dated May, 1949 was a notation "Release - ARE \$339." In LESTER'S disry pro the notations 5/1/52 "ARE SCHOENFELD." 5/20/52, "ARE SCHOENFELD" and 10/16/52, "Mr. ARE SCHOENFELD."

The aforementioned investigation reflects AEE SHOENFELD as being commented with the American Jewish Committee and reflects STEPANKOWSKY as having been associated with and consulted by the American Jewish Committee. It spears that the Koracli Intelligence Service would possibly utilize the American Jewish Committee and ABE SHOENFELD as a source of information and possibly SHOENFELD as an investigator in commention with the Israeli Intelligence Service activities against the Arabs in NYC. It will be noted that AME SHOENFELD partially possibled this in the interview. It also appears that SHOENFELD, as a private investigator, may have utilized STEPANKOWSKY, since both are connected with the American Jewish Committee. It will be noted that the aforementioned investigation fails to reflect any relationship between LEVIN and STEPANKOWSKY.

Letter to Mreeter Er 65-16636

On the besis of the investigation conducted, the HERMAN BERNSTEIN in the two instances cannot be identified as being identical. Although LEVIN is a business partner of HANON BERNSTEIN, the feet that LEVIN was in centact with HERMAN BERNSTEIN, allegedly a clothing manufacturer, during the latter part of 1953, does not appear to be significant.

It is not recommended by the NYO that additional investigation be conducted to further identify the HERMAN HERMAN The the two eforementioned instances in view of the fact that subject LEVIF has been in contact with numerous industrialists in NYC, Georgia and Florida. The FYO has no further views concerning this matter to be relayed to CIA, and no further investigation will be conducted by the NYO unless desired by the Duresu or CIA.

SAC, New York (65-16436) (original and 1) January 4, 1955

Director, FBI (65-62062)

MEIR LEVIN ESPIONAGE - IS

There is attached hereto one copy of a self-explanatory memorandum received from on 12-22-54 dated December 20, 1954,

Four attention is also called to your file on Yladimir Stepankowsky, 105-3244.

You should review your files on the subject and Stepankowsky in relation to the information provided in the attachment. After reviewing your files on the subject and Stepankowsky, you should furnish the Bureau with your analysis of the information provided in the attachment as it relates to the cases on Levin and Stepankowsky. You are likewise instructed to submit the results of your file review and your comments concerning this matter under both the Levin caption and the Stepankowsky caption.

Attachment

cc - 1 - New York (105-3244) (Vladimir Stepankowsky)

Vcc - 1 - 65-58981 (Vladimir Stepankowsky)

PMB: b8b

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VIA LIAISON

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER DATED 1/3/2012

Dates

January 28, 1955

To:

(orig. & 1) Director Central Intelligence Agency 2430 & Street, Northwest Washington, D. C.

Attention: Ur. James Angliston

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1954.

John Ragar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

MEIR LEVIN Subjecti

ESPIONAGE - IS

Reference is made to your memorandum of December 20, (S)

Your referenced memorandum noted that

A review of the files of this Bureau regarding the captioned individual and Vladinir Stepankowsky, as well as the operations of Irwin D. Lester in connection with "Operation Lay," has revealed that there are no data reflecting any relationship between Levin and Stepankowsky.

dated Varch 3, 1953, at Washington, D. C., captioned "Vladimir Stepankowsky, was., IS-R," a copy of which was furnished to The report of Special Agent[you, reflected that Arnold Margolin stated in an interview that he agreed to see a Russian priest who had been brought to the attention of the American Jewish Committee by Stepankowsky. Margolin advised that this priest came to New York and talked to him and to Herman Bernstein, a journalist and one-time Minister to Albania. Margolin and Stepankowsky recommended that the priest be sponsored by the Committee for an expose of

the book entitled "Zion Protocols." Belmont Harbo Mohr tepankowsky) Parsons

OUPLICATE YELLOW

Tolson Boardman In connection with Herman Bernstein, you are referred to the report of Special Agent dated December 30, 1953, at New York City in the captioned matter, a copy of which was furnished to you. This report partially identified one Herman Bernstein as a clothing manufacturer. Also, you are referred to the report of Special Agent described hereinbefore, which mentioned one Herman Bernstein, associated with Stepankowsky, as a journalist and a former Minister to Albania.

Concerning the Abe Shoenfeld of the American Jewish Committee mentioned in your memorandum of reference, you are advised that Shoenfeld, at that time on investigator for the American Jewish Committee who had his office at 502 Park Avenue. New York City, was interviewed on January 28, 1954, by agents of this Bureau. Shoenfeld advised that he was acquainted with Rolph Irving Goldman and Irvin D. Lester and stated that he recalled that Goldman in about 1948 was interested in investigating certain Arab groups or individuals. He advised that he had no knowledge of Goldman's investigations and might have been approached by either Goldman or Lester for information on persons or groups but could not recall the exact particulars of any of these contacts. He did not recall receiving any money from either Lester or Goldman. It is noted that both Shoenfeld and Stepankowsky are connected with the American Jewish Committee.

On the basis of the information available, it is not possible to state whether all of the foregoing information regarding Herman Bernstein relates to one individual of that name or to two separate individuals of that name. As you know, Levin and Mahum Bernstein operate a dress manufacturing business in Israel. The fact that Levin was in contact with Herman Bernstein, allegedly a clothing manufacturer, during the latter part of 1953, would possibly indicate that such contact was relative to Levin and Mahum Bernsteins business. It is noted that Levin has been in contact with numerous industrialists in New York City, Georgia, and Florida since he has been in this country, which contacts have possibly been in connection with his business interests in Israel.

The above is for your information. It is requested that the above data not be further disseminated.

Standard Form No. 64 Office Memor ndum • United STA GOVERNMENT DATE: 5/23/55 Director, FBI (65-58981) SAC, New York (105-3244) UBJECT: VLADIMIR JACOB STEPANKOUSKY, Was IS-R (S) Re CIA letter to the Director, 4/26/55, It is contemplated by the NYO that the subject will be re-interviewed concerning the data set out in relet. The (S) bl per OGA interrogation will be conducted in a manner which will not disclose (S) the source of the allegations The results of the interview will be (S) Further investigation in this case will be considered 1. after the subject has been re-interviewed. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE + → EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1) DATE 01-06-2012 RIF: BFH 2 MAY 25 1955 MAY 31 1955

Assistant Attorney General (orig and one) William F. Tompkins

July 22, 1955

Director, FBI 55711-49 DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

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VLADIMIR JACOB STEPANKOWSKY, with aliases INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to reports previously transmitted to the Justice Department in this case and specific reference is made to the following reports:

The report of Special Agent Cotober 30, 1951, at New York.

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The report of Special Agent John B. Honeyoutt made March 10, 1954, at New Orleans, in which report Elizabeth Bentley advised that Stepankowsky had furnished information on Ukrainian matters which was passed on to her superior, Jacob Golos.

The report of Special Agent b6 made December 2, 1953, at Newark, in which report b7C Stepankowsky was referred to as a spy for Russia, France and Germany.

The report of Special Agent Robert T. Fieldhouse made February 17, 1954, at New York, in which report the subject denied furnishing certain information which reached Golos and in which he denied being or having been a Communict.

The report of Special Agent Lobert L. Tieldhouse made August 13, 1954, in which report the subject denied attending Communist Party functions and in which Leonard Patterson advised he had met the subject at Communist Party meetings.

The report of Special Agent James <u>Paxton made</u> July 29, 1954, at Detroit, in which report stated he recalled the subject as a Communist Party functionary in the Ukrainian field.

b6 b7C

Enclosed for your further information and assistance in this matter is one copy of the report of Special Agent Robert T. Fieldhouse made July 12, 1955, at New York.

Enclosure (1) WA

cc - 🗷 - New York (105-3244) (for information)

HWS: rmp (6)

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson . Boardman . Nichols . Belmont Harbo . Mohr . Parsons _ Rosen _ Tamm Sizoo Winterrowd . Tele. Room _ Holloman ____ Gandy _

Letter to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins

This case is being referred to you for consideration under Section 20(a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and for consideration under the espionage and related statutes. It should be noted that in spite of the subject's denial regarding Communist activities, two witnesses have stated that Stepankowsky did attend Communist Party meetings after his arrival in the United States. In this regard you may desire to give consideration to the calling of this subject before a Federal grand jury for interrogation regarding his past alleged Communist and espionage activities. It should also be noted that this subject has been given previous consideration under the Attorney General's Denaturalization and Deportation Program.

It would be appreciated if you would advise us of any action taken by you regarding the captioned subject.

65-58991

- 2 -CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-15-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI (65-58981)

DATE: 7/12/55

SAC, New York (105-3244)

SUBJECT: VLADIMIR JACOB STEPANKOWSKY, was

Attached hereto are six copies of the report of SA mot. ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE dated 7/12/55 NY.

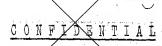
It is believed that sufficient investigation has been done to develop the subject's background and activities as well as provide a basis for evaluating his present degree of dangerousness from a security standpoint. Since all outstanding leads in this case have been covered and there is no indication of recent subversive activities or affiliations on the part of the subject, it is believed no additional investigation is warranted at this time. Referral/Consult

This case is being placed in a closed status subject to being reopened in the event information is received indicating current subversive activities.

Encs. (6)

RM

RTF: EMC



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

_	REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	emc
-	NEW YORK	7/12/55	6/22,28/55	ROBERT T. FIELDHO	USE
-	TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE	
,	VLADIMIR JACOB S	TEPANKOWSKY	, was	INTERNAL SECURITY	- R

Synopsis of facts: Subject reinterviewed 6/22/55, concerning early activities and associates in Switzerland. Subject claims he left Switzerland in 1924 when his permit to reside there was not renewed. He presently resides at 8045 Kew Gardens Road and is no longer employed by Orman and Michelson, a real estate firm.

- See Build to Ab Truplus DETAILS: On June 22, 1955, the subject was reinterviewed at his residence, 8045 Kew Gardens Road, Queens, New York, by SAS WILLIAM D. DONOHUE and ROBERT T. FIELDHOUSE. He was

questioned regarding his early activities and he related the following:

He fled Kiev, Russia in October, 1907 following his arrest for political activities in connection with the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party, and traveled to Geneva, Switzerland where he obtained temporary work in an old Ukrainian print shop which published Russian revolutionary literature. Shortly thereafter he became the Geneva correspondent for "Rada," a Ukrainian paper published in Kiev.

In 1908 he traveled to London, England where he continued his work as a correspondent for "Rada" until 1914. Starting in 1909 he also assisted one LOPATIN, the London correspondent for "Russkoye Slovo," the largest Russian daily newspaper. When LOPATIN returned to Moscow about 18 months later, STEPANKOWSKY accepted the assignment as the London correspondent for the paper on

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NY 105-3244

a temporary basis and held this position to sometime in 1912. He claimed his activities on behalf of the Ukrainian nationalist movement were well known to the Russians which is one of the reasons his assignment as a correspondent for "Russkoye Slovo" was terminated. In explanation of his period of employment with the paper, the subject commented the Russians at the time were not violently opposed to Ukrainian nationalism and the advocates of Ukrainian nationalism were not taken seriously.

The subject was next employed as a branch manager of a company manufacturing trusses for men and women. He said he secured this position as a result of his friend-ship with the family owning the company.

In August, 1914 he left England and went to Galicia and Vienna contacting individuals interested in the Ukrainian nationalist movement to raise funds for establishing a Ukrainian news bureau in Switzerland. He traveled to Lausanne, Switzerland and there founded the Ukrainian Information Bureau.

EDMUND PELUSSO and DIMITRI MANUILSKY assisted the Switz. subject in the early years of the Ukrainian Bureau's operations, MANUILSKY acting as a translator and PELUSSO as a writer. He said PELUSSO and MANUILSKY were arrested by the Swiss because of their participation in strike activities. When Swiss authorities contacted the subject concerning the two, he told the Swiss that PELUSSO and MANUILSKY were known to him to be Socialists. PELUSSO and MANUILSKY left Switzerland in 1917 after the start of the Russian revolution. STEPANKOWSKY said these individuals would not have been connected with Soviet intelligence at the time because any such activity would have been on the part of the Czarist government. He indicated the only knowledge he had of intelligence activity relating to Russia was to the effect that VSELEOD VATKOWSKY, officially a correspondent of the Russia telegraphic agency of St. Petersburg, was reported to be unofficially acting as an agent of the Russian government.

Concerning DIMITRI MANUILSKY, mentioned above, T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on March 8, 1955, that DIMITRI MANUILSKY was an old Bolshevik who was one of the leaders of the Comintern and directed activities of the Communist Party (CP) abroad. He also headed the Comintern Secret Service according to T-1.

NY 105-3244

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The subject said he was casually acquainted with one NAFYLIAN in <u>Lausanne</u>, <u>Switzerland</u>. NAFYLIAN, who operated a publishing business there, was reported to be an agent of the French government. STEPANKOWSKY said his association with NAFYLIAN was prompted by a journalistic interest in stories.

SVIATALOW ROMANOWSKY, who did general office work for the subject, was married to his wife's sister. The subject denied that the above ROMANOWSKY was identical with or related to the ROMANOWSKY who in a book published in Japan in 1920 alleged the subject was an informer of Russian intelligence in Switzerland. The subject recalled that at the time of his arrest by the Russians in 1917 he was interrogated by a group of Russian generals, one of whom was named ROMANOWSKY and was the chief of the Russian General Staff. He said General ROMANOWSKY later died in Constantinople and was not identical with either of the previously mentioned individuals having a similar name.

The subject admitted he held a Russian passport in 1917 which he used to return from England to Switzerland. He said HOLDEN PORTER of the British Home Office had recommended he request a passport through the Russian Consul General in London, since STEPANKOWSKY was considered a Russian subject. This occurred at the time STEPANKOWSKY claims he was cooperating with officials in the British Foreign Office in revealing the conditions existing in Russia and the Ukraine. At this time the subject had also agreed to carry out a mission into the Ukraine acting as a representative of the British who were interested in presenting certain proposals to the Ukraine.

STEPANKOWSKY, when questioned as to the circumstances connected with his departure from Switzerland in 1924, stated he was not expelled but "it comes close to it."

He said his permit to reside or "right to sojourn" was not renewed and he was therefore obligated to leave Switzerland. He commented he recalls no specific charges were made against him but Swiss authorities mentioned a friend of his named DE LENGERKE was a British agent. He expressed the belief his presence in Switzerland was no longer desired by 1924 because he had no more money.

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The subject said he is no longer connected with the real estate firm, Orman and Michelson, as the partnersulp was dissolved. He expects to be licensed as a real estate salesman and a real estate broker and then intends to go into business for himself.

T-1, previously mentioned, who was interviewed on March 8, 1955, stated he had never known anyone by the subject's name and he was unable to identify a photograph of the subject. With reference to the allegation the subject was an informer of Russian intelligence in Switzerland around 1917, T-1 commented in his opionion this would be possible but very unlikely inasmuch as there was no organized Soviet intelligence in 1917.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Since there is no indication of recent subversive activities by the subject, he is not being recommended for inclusion in the SI.

REFERENCE NY letter to Burcau, 5/23/55.

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#### CONFIDENTIAL -



Assistant Attorney General (orig and one) William F. Tompkins

September 9, 1955

Director, FBI

VLADIMIR JACOB STEPANKOWSKY, with aliases INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to our memorandum of July 22, 1955, in which we referred the case regarding the subject to you for consideration under Section 20(a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and for consideration under the espionage and related statutes.

It would be appreciated if you would advise us of the current status of our inquiry.

65-58981

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 12-15-2011

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Stepankowsky was born 1-13-85 in the Ukraine. He received his elementary education at Bessarabia and attended the University of Kiev from 1903 to 1907. During these latter years he was a member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party, which was composed of groups desiring Ukrainian independence. was arrested for political activities with the above party and was smuggled out of Russia in 1907. In 1907 and 1908 he resided in Geneva, Switzerland, and was a correspondent for a newspaper in Kiev. In 1908 he went to London and in 1914 returned to Switzerland with the intention of devoting himself to the Ukrainian nationalist movement. He formed the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1915 and operated that bureau until 1924. He was in contact with the British Foreign Intelligence Service from 1917 to 1923. He entered the US in 1927 in connection with a patent promotion venture and also spent a short time in Canada in this connection. He re-entered the US in 1929. In 1933 he was in charge of the Ukrainian Pavilion at the Chicago Worlds Fair. He was arrested in August, 1937, for over-stay of his visa and was given until March, 1938, to depart voluntarily. He went to Canada, secured a visa and was legally admitted to the US in March, 1938, at Detroit. He was naturalized on 11-15-43. Stepankowsky resided in New York at the Rex Hotel from 1938 to 1952. He resides in Kew Gardens, Queens, New York. Recently Stepankowsky was associated with a real estate firm in Brooklyn. He has also done translation work for various newspapers in New York City. He intends to enter the real estate business for himself shortly.

In February, 1946, and September, 1949, an informant of unknown reliability advised that Stepankowsky was at different times both a Soviet and German agent. Elizabeth Bentley advised in November, 1945, that in 1941 or early 1942 one Stepankowsky was furnishing information on Ukrainian matters to Michael Tkach, editor of the "Ukrainian Daily News." Tkach in turn passed this information to Jacob Golos, Bentley's Soviet superior. A representative of another Government agency advised that Stepankowsky associated with Tkach.

This investigation was initiated in August, 1951, when an informant of unknown reliability advised that the subject was very possibly working for Soviet intelligence. This informant advised the subject frequently defended Russia and the Communistic system in Russia.

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Memorandum Mr. Branigan

Investigation and interviews reflected in 1924 Spepankowsky allegedly was expelled from Switzerland for being a German agent. It was noted he was described as an assocate of Leon Trotsky and as a German spy during World War I. He was also described as a mercenary information peddler who sold his alleged intelligence information to any bidder. It was reported that Sepankowsky's information was prejudiced because of his desire to incriminate pro-Nazis and further the interests of the Ukrainian movement. Investigation established further that the sister of Stepankowsky's wife married one Alexander Sevriuk, who allegedly was expelled from France for pro-Soviet activities and later became Hitler's advisor on Ukrainian matters. In 1940 and 1941 Stepankowsky was described as an informer of Albert Kahn, editor of the Communist newsletter "The Hour." Bentley advised that Kahn was a Communist.

to have been an acquaintance of Vassili Soukhomline, an alleged NKVD agent. In 1942 and 1945 Stepankowsky was in contact with the Soviet Consulate in New York City. He was a subscriber to the USSR "Information Bulletin" in 1948. An informant of unknown reliability described Sepankowsky as a dangerous opportunist who apparently was distrusted by all Ukrainian groups because he had served so many divergent and incompatible interests at various times.

Referral/Consult

Memorandum Mr. Branigan

Referral/Consult

Stepankowsky was not known to various informants of the New York office as a CP member or as a member of any pro-Communist organization. Investigation failed to establish any evidence of recent espionage or subversive activities on the part of the subject.

Stepankowsky was interviewed on several occasions in 1954 and again on June 22, 1955. He professed to be anti-Communistic and to have done nothing prejudicial to the welfare of the United States. He denied contacting Jacob Golos or furnishing information Michael Tkach as alleged by Elizabeth Bentley.

He stated that he was also acquainted with Albert Kahn of "The Hour." The subject admitted approach by a person believed by him to be a Soviet agent in April, 1933, for the purpose of persuading the subject to penetrate Ukrainian nationalist groups. Stepankowsky advised that he declined to do so and that he could not identify the contact. Stepankowsky stated further that he was not now and had never been a Communist. Referral/Consult

In view of the lack of recent subversive activities or affiliations on the part of the subject, he is not included in the Security Index. Pertinent reports have been disseminated to RAB, State, CIA and INS, 63A memorandum 9-9-55 from the Internal Security Division of the Department advised that a review of available reports reflected no indication that the subject was ever in possession of or had access to information respecting the national defense which was classified or otherwise under a prohibition against publication. Consequently the activities described by Bentley did not involve the violation of the espionage statute on the part of the subject. This memorandum further stated that there was no indication that any additional tangible information would be obtained from the subject before a grand jury and, therefore, there was no basis to anticipate that any useful purpose would be served by summoning him before a grand jury at this time, a measure suggested in Bureau memo to the Department dated 7-22-55. The Department advised further that there was insufficient information to warrant the conclusion that the subject comes within purview of Section 20(a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Stepankowsky has been given previous consideration, however, under the Attorney General's Denaturalization and Deportation Program.

A review of Bureau references on Stepankowsky as well as the main file on him failed to establish any pertinent information requiring further investigation at this time.

No: information

has been developed indicating that his contacts or activities were for

Referral/Consult

Memorandum Mr. Branigan

other than purpose of penetrating possible subversive elements in order to gather low-level political intelligence.

#### RECOMMENDATI ON:

In view of the above it is recommended that this case be closed.

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